THE UNION DEPUT.

The Finest Passenger Railroad Depot in the World.

Full Description of the Building-Vanderbilt Awake-A Three-Million Monument Completed-The Hackmen's Horror-No More Jehn Jobs-Twenty Police to Watch Them-Commissioner Smith at Last Protects the Public.

OUR RAILROAD ARTERIES.

While New York has justly acquired the reputa tion of being the commercial centre of this hemi-sphere—a city after whose institutions and habits ot excepting ballot-box stuffing, all other cities with any aspiration to greatness copy—she has long been far in the rear in point of accommodations for the millions who yearly are in the habit of patrontzing the great railroad arteries that centre here. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Boston. Cleveland and even the little city of Detroit, in point

of depot accommodation have long brought THE BLUSH TO THE CHEEK OF NEW YORKERS who are in the habit of travelling far from home. It as to be said with regret, but it is nevertheless a truth, that the railway companies in the past have been so intent upon rolling up large dividends that they have disregarded alike the comfort of the travelling public and the fair fame of the city in fur-

meling depot accommodation.

But all things must have an end, and at last we are likely to see the end of the period of tumble-down, musty despots, recking with fith and vermin.

The patient dist and powder shock Will blast an empire or a rock. And the grasping railroad directors have at last succumbed to the clamor of a disgusted public, and given us

A GREAT UNION DEPOT that eclipses anything in that line that the world

We speak of the great depot located on a number of lots facing East Forty-second street, which on many will be open for the first time to receive the hurrying thousands who follow the charge of the Duffing engine across continents.

and along the course of the winding streams. This lammense structure, erected by the Harlem Railroad. is designed for the permanent use of the Harlem, New York and New Haven, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

The vast edifice covers nearly five acres within its walls, and would hold all the people who attended the Fort Sumter meetings in 1861 if they were packed in it. The size of the roof, the intricate gorgeousness of the richly worked trusswork, the brilliant effect of the two acres of glass set in the tron sashes of the roof, and the thousand other details combined, put the structure on a level, for vastness and grandeur, with any Old World cathedral. In this depot, which is five feet longer and many feet wider than the Great Midland depot in on, the most perfect system yet seen in Amerlea will be perfected under the charge of depot masters, who will have charge of all the details of assenger transportation and all terminus work, Every improvement that the human mind could suggest and that could be procured by the lavish outlay of money has been made available in the new

The building covers the area from Forty-second street to Forty-fith street and from Fourth avenue to a new street intervening between the depot and Madison avenue. In it there are about one hundred rooms for different purposes, all of which will be bandsomely fitted up and neated by steam, with gas and water. Each of the rooms contains from thirtyfive to 112 feet of vertical tube-heating radiators. The offices are fitted up with black walnut, oak and ash woodwork and upholstered furniture. The depot contains ladies' and gentlemen's restaufants and dining rooms, in which food of the pest quality and dining rooms, in which food of the cest quality as served in a style as good as at Deimonico's. The fleors celow the sidewalk have a number of Stores, which will be rented out, with first class barber shops and hairdressing saloons, batharooms, bar and funch rooms, restaurants for ladies, toilets for ladies and gentlemen, and every accommodation for the thousands of people who get off trains while waiting for transmission to other roads, or while waiting to leave the city by any of our three roads. There are also large

There are also large waiting and drawing rooms, fitted up in the best fashion. The New York and New Haven kallroad Company have their offices on the Forty-second street or south front of the building. The New York and Harlem Company have their offices on the West side of the building, fronting on the new street, which is sixty feet in width. These last offices, which is sixty feet in width. Frames last offices, which extend 200 feet north from Porty-second street, and 405 feet of the north end of

Forty-second street, and 425 feet of the north and of the building are devoted to the offices of the New York Central Railroad and the Hudson River division of the Central Railroad.

The care nouse proper, into which all the trains will run and from watch they will depart—102 bef day in number—18 600 feet long by 200 feet wide. It is not to be a substantial to the second of the structure is supported by sixty-two heavy wrought iron trusses, that add not only to the solidity but also to the beauty of the interior of the depot. No mortar is used in the building, which is entirely fireproof, constructed of tron, glass, granite and briefly fireproof, constructed of tron, glass, granite and briefly. Cement and concrete are used instead of mortar. There are two across of glass in the roof alone. The yard tracks outside of the depot will have corrugated from sheds, covering in all, excluding the contract of the depot. No mortar is used in the building, which is entirely fireproof, constructed of tron, glass, granite and briefly. Cement and concrete are used instead of mortar. There are two across of glass in the roof alone. The yard tracks outside of the depot will have corrugated from sheds, covering in all, excluding from the contract of the depot. No mortar is used in the building will have corrugated from sheds, covering in all, excluding from the contract of the depot. The part tracks outside of the depot will have corrugated from sheds, covering in all, excluding from the contract of the contract of the depot. And the upper stories will be used to contain blanker, and the upper stories will be used to contain blanker, and the upper stories will be used to contain blanker, and the upper stories in neight above the ground making four with the charge of the ground from the contain the contai

nais will be red circular lights. At the same time the danger signal is shown a gong bell will be rung at every third street crossing, and will continue risging until the train has passed 1,000 feet from the key. This system will preclude all danger of trains which are going the same way from collision in a tunnel or in a fog. The gong sounding as the "rain passes a key notifies the watchman that the "rain is passing through the tunnel. No other train a will be admitted into the tunnel until the gong notifies the watchman that the first train has passed through.

THE CENTRING ROAL THE CENTRING ROAL THE CENTRING ROAL THE CENTRING ROAL THE COMMENCE THE COMMENT ROAL THE CO

later, and the Central and Hudson River railroads between the 23d and 50th inst. It was expected that the

SPUYTEN DUY/IL AND FORT MORRIS BRANCH would be completed ere this publication, so that the Great Cetatral and Hudson River passenger traffic would be diverted to the east side of the city, but unforeseen delays have occurred, and the Branch candot be completed before the 23d. The immense freight business of the Central and Hudson River roads will still continue to centre at St. John's Park, but all the passenger trains, except for the accommodation of Yonkers and stations east thereof, will go to the east side. These way trains will continue to arrive at and depart from West Thirtieth street. The Harlem irright and milk trains will run down to Centre street depot as usual.

FOLICE PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

The Commodore and his able army of subordinates have not been unmindful of the wants of the public in the "new departure" they have just taken. The Supermendent, Mr. Touccy, has, by orders, conferred with Commissioner Heary Smith, of the Police Department, and the result is that Commodore Vanderbilt has set apart a room in

THE NEW DEPOT FOR A SUB-POLICE STATION, where twenty men will be housed, to protect passengers from swindling Jehus and impart information to the travelier. They will be always on cuty, and will have the general direction of the hackmen, not one of whom will be permitted to leave his box. As passengers arrive and select coaches the drivers will be compelled to hand them, before they enter their vehicles, cards showing their number. These the passengers will hand to porters of the companies, who will transier from the baggage room to the hack, "free of charge," all baggage, retaining the cards, so that a swindling hackman can at once be found by a passenger on applying to the depot master. This new feature in governing hackmen will doubtless raise a breeze, but certainly it is a wise precaution, and it carried out by Commissioner Smith will do more to protect travellers than a platoon

THE COURTS.

A Patent Suit-Alleged Non-Payment of Special Tax-Honorably Discharged-Examination in the Ingersoll Charges This Morning-Action Against a Gas Company-Sentence

Against a Defaulting Clerk-Other Business in the General Sessions.

> UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. A Patent Su't.

Before Judge Blatchford. Paulus es. Edouard Bouquin and another .- Judge Blatchford has given a decision in this case briefly as follows:-This case is not so far from doubt in the question involved in the inven tion covered by the two claims of the plaintiff's patent as to make it proper to grant a provisional injunction. It must, therefore, go to a final hearing.
This suit has reference to a patent for improvement in the internal works of watches.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Radeliffe Dinmond Smuggling Case Again. Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. H. C. Justice. - The defendant, who had been charged with alleged complicity in the Radcliffe diamond smuggling case, the particulars of which have been so frequently published and referred to in the HERALD, was yesterday released from Ludlow street pall, where he has been confined for a considerable time past. He gave ball in the sum of \$5,000.

The Case of Mr. Cross-An Henorable Dis-

charge.
The Case of the United States against James II. Cross.-The defendant, a banker and broker doing business in Wall street, was some days ago charged with placing washed internal revenue stamps on gold tickets, with intent to defraud the government. Mr. Cross submitted his case to examination before Commissoner Osborn, who dismissed the charge, after a full hearing, and in doing so expressed his regret at the frequency with which similar enarges were made against gentlemen or character and position without the possibility of susualning them, but mostly intended as a blackmailing operation. The defendant, Mr. Cross, was honorably discharged,

Charge Against a Lawyer. Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. E. J. Anderson. - The defendant, who is a lawyer at No. 9 Murray street, was charged with having procured two fraudulent bondsmen to an internal revenue bond for one Vasquez. He was liberated on his own recogni-zance by the Commissioner.

Non-Payment of Special Tax.

The United States vs. Thomas Brown.—The defendant, a liquor dealer at 110 West Broadway, was charged with not having paid his special revenue tax. He was held in \$500 ball for examination.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Calendar for Monday, October 9.

Before Judge Blatchford. 204. Phrenix Insurance Company vs. The Steam-

202. Edwin R. Kirk vs. Lewis Audenried. 181. J. J. Austen vs. Canal Boat Enterprise. 183. James Green et al. vs. Steamship Columbia 184. William B. Newberry et al. vs. Bark Le

200. Thomas E. Richards vs. Ann Eliza S. 206. Patrick Boyle vs. Schooner Breeze, &

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Examination in the Ingersoil Case.

Before Judge Barnard. Havemeyer vs. Ingerson.—Another ripple of excitement, which it was expected would reach the magnitude of Professor Agassiz' tidal wave, dis-turbed the still waters yesterday at the City Court Bouse. It had been arranged that the examination in the complaint brought by Ex-Mayor Havemeyer against Ingersoll, charging him with having swindled the city taxpavers out of several millions of dollars in the matter of furniture for the new Court House, would take place before Judge Barnard. There was a large crowd present, anxiously awaiting expected developments. The lawyers were promptly on hand, but, as is almost uniformly the case in matters of such magnitude, the lawyers wanted more time to get ready. It was arranged, in order to accommodate the legal gentlemen, that the examination be postponed till to-day. Upon this announcement the crowd-as motive an assemblage as was ever seen in Court—left the court room, a look of great disgust plainly apparent in every countenance. of dollars in the matter of furniture for the new

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS

Decisions. By Judge Ingraham. Fryatt et al. vs. John & Allen .- Motion dented with \$10 costs.

Henry D. Cone vs. Edward E. Brown.-The claim due from Reavy to Brown should be deducted from the claim of Reavy vs. Brown and the dividend declared on the balance of seventy-five per cent. The plaintiff may have an order accordingly.

Thomas Harland et al. vs. C. H. Lielienthal.-

Thomas Harland et al. vs. C. H. Liellenthal.—
Motion granted.
L. B. Miller et al vs. Christopher Sinn.—Same.
Thomas Gallagher vs. E. H. Hamill.—Same.
In the Matter of the Application of Du Bois Smith
vs. P. B. Walker et al.—Motion denied.
In the Matter of the Application of Amelia Tracy
for the Appointment of a Trustee Under the Last
will and Testament of Mary Ludiow.—Motion
denied.
Judah Pierce et al. vs. Norwich Fire Insurance
Company.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.
Levi J. Mabel et al. vs. Israel C. Tuttle.—Motion
denied
B. W. Todd vs. James Porteus et al.—Same.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2.

Alleged Fraud in Grinding Pumice Stone. Robert J. Waddell vs. W. H. Allen.—The plaintiff

brings suit to recover \$5,000, alleged damages from mingling marble dust and other ingredients with pumice stone, left at the mill of the defendant to be ground. All day was consumed in the examination of witnesses, the testimony being very contradictory. The case is still on.

SIPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.
By Judge Jones.
August Belmont vs. Ellas Ponvert et al.—Order

Addison G. Jerome vs. John Scudder .- Order to discharge of receiver granted.

Margaret Welton vs. Charles A. Welton.-Refer-Boyal M. Bassett et al. vs. R. Bobert Coaling et

damages by reason of a gas explosion. On the 14th of September, 1868. The plaintiff had a jewelry store at 557 Broadway, and on the morning of the day above named application was made to the gas company to put in a new service pipe, extending from the street into his store, as there was some deficiency in the light in his establishment. deficiency in the light in his establishment. The plumber put the new pipe in under the gas company's direction. In the course of the same afternoon the plumber called to see that it was all right, and told the person in charge of the store to light up; and he had no sooner complied with the request than, quick as lightning, there was an explosion, which destroyed a large portion of the plaintiff's goods and injured several persons, but none fatally. The plaintiff now holds the defendants responsible for the explosion and loss of property, and seeks to recover from them. The defence is that the company had nothing to do with the matter; that the new service pipe was put in the cellar, while it was on the floor above that the explosion took place, and that the service pipe was examined by the company's men, and is good to this day. Case still on.

For plaintiff, H. H. Anderson; for defendants, Henry L. Clinton,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SENERAL TERM.

Pecisions.
Before Judges C. P. Daly, Larremore and J. F. Daly Langlein vs. The St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Judgment reversed, unless the respondent consent to reduce the judgment by the amount of interes received for the period before the commencement of the action, and also by the amount of the extra

the action, and also by the amount of the extra costs,
Cumingham vs. Kelly.—Appeal dismissed.
Williams vs. Barnard.—Judgment affirmed.
Stern vs. Weeks.—Same.
Muller vs. Hall.—Same.
Guggenheimer vs. Zanger.—Same.
Schneider vs. Hohein.—Motion for reargument denied and stay of proceedings vacated, and discharged without costs.
Chatterion vs. Stetzer.—Judgment affirmed.
Nelson, Jr., vs. McMahon.—Same.
Droz vs. Breder.—Same.
Lenninger vs. Mussiman.—Judgment reversed.
Huga vs. Keller.—Judgment affirmed.
Meyer vs. Lange.—Judgment reversed.
Krity vs. Davidson.—Same.
Sched vs. Merrut.—Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Defaulting Clerk Sent to State Prison-The Recorder No Respector of Persons-Male and Female Pickpockets Sent to Sing Sing-A Shooting Case. Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the Court yesterday Augustus A. Robinson, who pleaded guilty to two indictments last week, one for grand larceny and another for embezziement, was brought up for sentence. It appears that from time to time within a year he has derrauded his employer, Henry Welsh, out of \$10,000. His counsel read a number of affidavits in mitiga-

His counsel read a number of adidavits in mitigation of punishment, setting forth that he had held
responsible positions in banking houses and was of
spotless character previous to going into the employment of Mr. Welsh.

The Recorder, in passing judgment, said that he
had been approached by a large number of gentiemen in behalf of Robinson; but he saw no reason
why a criminal of education and respectable position in society should be treated more lemiently than
the poor wretches whom he sent to prison every
day. Robinson was sent to the State Prison for five
years.

A PICKPOCKET SENT TO SING SING.

that the boy was employed by a man to take it away.

William Reich was found not guilty of stealing a urait for \$72, on the 10th of August, from Moses Weiler, the testimony showing that it was feshal by another man, and that the accused came into possession of it not knowing that it was stolen.

LARCENY BY TWO FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Alice Dolan and Mary Ann Dunn were tried and convicted of stealing \$21 from the person of Catherine Mulloy on the 16th of September, and they were each sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

John Gannon, a sailor, was convicted of carrying brass knuckies with intent to use them upon Officer

brass knuckles with intent to use them upon Officer Gardner, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A CHARLE TON CHEAT.

A Scion of Virginian Aristocracy Raising \$6,670 from A New York Merchant on a Bogus Share Certificate. Six months ago Louis McLain, a respectable look-

ing young man, claiming to have descended from an aristocratic Virginian family, came on to this city from Charleston, s. C., for the purpose of transacting some business connected with his profession as a stock broker. At this time he had in his possession among other things a certificate of shares purporting to give him control of three full shares of tne Southwestern Railroad Bank of Charleston, which also set forth that he was an agent for the company. On the 4th of September last he paid a visit to Frederick P. Olcott, at 40 Broad street, and after stating that he was the accredited agent for the Southwestern Railroad Bank, produced the foregoing certificate, watch, instead of being a docu-

ment for the control of three shares, as originally drawn, NOW REPRESENTED THREE HUNDRED SHARES. Baving declared, in accordance with the ordinary rules of business, that the property stated on the paper belonged to him and that he could transfer it necessary, ne asked Olcott to loan him \$8,000 on it for immediate business purposes. Orcott appears to have been deceived by the appears to have been deceived by the manner and appearance of the young aristocrat, and in compliance with his solicitation and on the representations he made advanced him from time to time amounts which loot up in the aggregate to \$6,670. McLain again waited on Oltocott on Thursday and requested a rurtner advance on the certificate. The latter, however, would give him no more money until he had made the necessary inquiries regarding the certificate—a precaution that most inercantic men would have taken the first day the document was brought forward. McLain protested that the certificate could not be disputed, and that the transaction was "square"—did Olcott take him for a smitted inquiries concerning the certificate, also of the young man, and discovered, unfortunately for himself, that the certificate was originally made out for "three shares" only, and that instead of negotiating the paper on that basis he had raised it from three to three hundred shares, and hence increased it to a respectable amount. When Olcottreturned with this information he immediately sent to the police headquarters for an officer, in the meantime detaining McLain in the office, who thus fell most unexpectedly into the hands of Detective George Elder, the officer detailed to made the arross. The Phisones was Orkeatly Confused.

The following is the certificate attached to the complaint entered by Olcott:—

No. 5,444—200 shares—southwestern railroad Bank, yife per share having been paid to the bank, by the stockholder in person or by autoriey.

Louis McLain, agent, is entitled to three hundred /* shares in the cashial stock of the Northwester Railroad Bank, yife per share having been paid to the bank, of the stockholder in person or by autoriey.

John McCol Harla, frent Railroad Bank, yife per share having been paid to the bank or pight-hand corner of the paper, and it was in this space that McLain inserted the two ciphers to mark yife per share having been paid to we compelling that the penman had made the scroll work, or superfluous manner and appearance of the

Mar cha R. Harrington vs. John H. Wilson.—
Sar e.

Benjamin F. Stephens vs. Menly Howe et al.—
Order of substitution.

James Waterston vs. William C. Rogers et al.—
Memoranda for counsel.

John Suart vs. Eibert Stamnard.—Ordered that this case be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Suit Against a Gas Company—An Explosion.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

David M. Davis vs. The Manhattan Gas Company.—This was an action brought to recover damages by reason of a gas explosion, on the 14th of September, 1868. The plaintiff had a jeweiry

JEROME PARK RACES.

Opening Day of the Fall Meeting.

The Races to Take Place, the Probable Starters in Each and the Pool Selling Last Night.

To-day is the first of the fall meeting of the American Jockey Club. Never were there such prospects for splendid racing as the programme of the coming events indicates. There must be large fields and close, exciting contests. More than one hundred and sixty horses are at the course, and, it is asserted, all doing well. Six races are set down for the amusement of the opening day, and, the weather permitting, there will be present at this beautiful and fashionable park an immense gathering of people.

The first event on the list is the Handicap Sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter. There are twenty-one entries for this, but the probable starters will be Ortolan, 106 lbs.; Niagara, 106 lbs.; Remorseless, 105 lbs.; Harte, 103 lbs.; Dennis Burns, 100 lbs.; Finesse, 103 lbs.; My Maryland, 97 lbs.; The Doctor, 95 lbs.; Monarchist, 90 lbs.; Crouse's filly, 83 lbs.; Panchon, 82 lbs.; Rattan, 82 lbs.
The second event is the Champion Stakes for

three-year-olds, \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$1,500 added, the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes; two miles. The starters will probably be Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Mary Clark, Stockwood,

Nellie Ransom and Alroy.

The third race is the Nursery Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, one mile, \$50 entrance, play or pay, \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200 out of the stakes. The probable starters will be F. Morris' bay colt St. Patrick, Hunter & Travers' Eclipse and Maud colt, I. W. Pennock's entry, D. D. Withers' entry, Joe Daniels, August Belmont's entry, R. W. Cameron's Leamington and Stolen Kisses filly and James S. Watson's entry.

The fourth race is a purse of \$400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. This closed yesterday, with John Coffee's bay colt, three years, 95 lbs.; Fanchon, three years, 92 lbs.; John Merryman, three years, 95 lbs.; Ortolan, four years, 108 lbs.; Lema, three years, 92 lbs.; Mary Louise, three years, 92 lbs.; Lord Byron, three years, 95 lbs.; Nettie James, four years, 105 lbs.; Tubman, three years, 95 lbs.; Vespucius, five years, 114 lbs.; Heenan, three years, 95 lbs.; Felicity, four years, 105 lbs.; Midday, tures years, 105 lbs.

The fifth race is a sweepstakes, four miles, \$500 entrance, \$100 forfest. Of the eleven entries only two will probably start—Thomas W. Doswell's Ecliptic and F. M. Hall's Major.

why a criminal of education and respectable position in society should be treated more lemently than the poor wretches whom he sent to prison every day. Robinson was sent to the State Prison for five years.

A PICK PROCKET SENT TO SING SING.

John Mortimer was tried and convicted of stealing a gold watch from Thomas J. McNamara on the 9th of September, while standing at the corner of Broadway and Worth street. It came out in the progress of the trial that the complainant did not want to prosecute the prisoner, pasting received an assumance from thin assurfance from the street of the complainant did not want to prosecute the prisoner, asting received an assurfance from the prisoner, asting received an assurfance of compromising feolonies. Every their in the community, said the Recorder, ought to be sent to the State Frison.

Joseph Brande, who on the 5th of August stole received an asterney as grape tarceny and was sent to the State prison for two felies and stime to the best of the complainant and that in the fight accounts of the prison for two felies and six mouths.

Dennis Burns was tried upon a charge of felonious assault and battery in firing a revolver at Timothy Hurle, corner of Sixty-second street and Minth avenue, on the 6th of September, without provocation. The ball lodged in the shoulder of the complainant of his named Kane fred the pistol. Burlis was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. The Recombrance of stealing a horse and wag of from Runard Grant on the 24th of August, the proof peling that the boy was employed by a man to take it away.

Without Basset, but the state of a charge of stealing a horse and wag of from Runard Grant on the 24th of August, the proof peling that the boy was employed by a man to take it a The sixth race, a handicap steeple chase, closes

 With Bassett Out.
 \$50
 50
 70

 Mary Clark
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 30
 50

 Neille Ransom
 56
 40
 48

 Airoy
 42
 20
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 Monarchist
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 20
 22

 The Field
 10
 12
 12

The course can be reached by the New York and Hariem Railroad. A special train to the races will leave the Grand Central depot (Forty-second street and New avenue) at twelve M., returning after the races. Special cars will be reserved for ladies. It can also be reached by carriages through Central Park, Macomb's Dam, Central avenue and by Bloomingdale Road to King's Bridge; also by Third avenue and Fordham cars.

Late last evening it was announced officially that the races will positively take place if a flag is raised at Wallack's Theatre and on the club room, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, after ten o'clock A. M.; and information will also be sent to Broad street and all the principal hotels.

HORSE NOTES.

"FREE FOR ALL."-The trotting season for 1871 is near its close, and so far as the number of promising norses is concerned it will, when summed up, present a most brilliant track record. The stimulus given to breeding, by the award of liberal purses and premiums, is evidenced in every section; for horse culture and horse training have now become science, through which instrumentality the press is enabled to chronicle the amazing time shown or the American trotting turf.

During the past year "three minute" nags have, without a break, stepped away down in the "thirties;" the "twenty-seven" and "twenty-five" classes have become too crowded for comfortable or safe driving, and the bay gelding Henry has skipped into that magic circle, distinguished on the programmes as the "free for all," in which the much pampered favorites do pretty much as their drivers piease, and show all the way from "two-thirtyfive" down to "two-seventeen." This "free for all" purse, set down for the closing day of every meeting, has long been classed as "an arrangement" by the considerable body called outsiders, every one of whom, however, is compelled to pay his gollar. Being men of little faith, they consider it a one-sided affair, presenting a very indefinite margin, so far as the doctrine of chances is concerned a sure thing, unless there be collusion among the directors. But long odds are very tempting in this speculative age, and "reliable information" is usually obtained by such as are known to possess plethoric pocket-books; a sly intimation confidentially breathed that the favorite is "out of fix" insually settles the matter with here and there a "known man," and the ball is set in motion.

This "free for all" is not a new invention, for years ago, when Leafy Suffolk could easily win against all comers, the amishle Dave Bryant was compelled to make himself scarce if the long, striding gray mare did not show in front. Flora Temple, the next prima donna of the trotting ring, played "give and take" until the press clamored so against the farce that her owner was forced to place her openly in the hipportone business, where she proved a paying card, in company with Ethan Allen and Princess, on all the tracks and fair grounds in the country. King Degree was the next champion, and when he

passed from the ownership of Mr. Alley into other hands was on the eve of being apprenticed to the "sawdust l'.ne." The magnificent animal was fecued by Lr. Bonner, and thus saved the threatened degradation. Lady Thorn was the next wonder in this 'free for all." Who was sometimes beaten 'just for the fun of the thing," though her owners demonstrated publicly that there was no competitor then in the ring to whom sne could not show her heels if permitted to do so.

American Girl, George Palmer, Lucy and Goldsmith Maid now constitute the flying quartet, for atthough Henry forced himself into the high coterie by reason of his spiendid burst of speed at Boston he has not as yet fugured at their social reunions. After the meeting at Burialo in August the "free for all" purses came too thick and fast to be feasible for the company to remain united, so that all might be secured. Goldsmith Maid, with Lacy as tender, was appointed to the Western circuit, leaving the Girl and Palmer to pick up the crumps in the Eastern district. This special assignment of the flyers worked like a charm until Goldsmith Maid was said to have been cut loose over the Cold Spring course and by her unexpected flight had wrested the trotting cown from king bexter, while the interest in the powwow was increased by the announcement that Lucy was close up and forcing the tremendous pace when they few over the score. This astounding news woke up the Eastern patrons of the turt, who were going hither and thither to see American Girl and Palmer jog around in the "thirties." They as housed wildly and prated earnedly about short tracks, Western matches, collision, &c., never for a moment stopping to think that it was only a "free for all" trot.

It is time this "free for all ring" should be scattered. The vast sums invested in the trotting horse demand it, and it is a fallacy, a wrong inflicted on public interest, to countenance this hippodrome on the track when so many gentlemen are ready to pay fabulous prices for the fleetest horse. The National Asso

Trustee.

A MATCH FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

John O'Donnell has matched the trotting staillon Honest Allen and running mate against Mr. Tobey's trotting mare Susse and running mate, mile hears, best three in five, the race to come off over the Prospect Park Fair Grounds or the Mystic Park track (the one giving the most of the gate money to the parties), on the 13th inst. The amount of the stakes is \$2,500 a side.

MEMPHIS RACES.

FIRST RACE.—De Soto Stake, for three-year-olds, two mile heats; sweepstakes, \$100 each, only \$25 if declared; \$1,000 added; twenty-seven subscribers, and five declared.

second. The betting was heavy, and the and ones badly worsted.
SECOND RACE.—Club Purse, \$400, mile and repeat, Foster..... 1

Donovan 3 3 3
Tom Corbett. 5 4
Bell Alken 4 dis.

Time, 1:48 1-1:48 1.

Foster was the favorite, two to one. The attendance at the races was large and the track dusty.

ommerce.....

THE WELLAND CANAL.

St. CATHARINES, Canada, Oct. 6, 1871. A very large meeting was held here last evening, attended by the members of Parliament represent ing this section of the country, the principal mili and ship owners, merchants and others, to consider the present defective state of the Welland Canal. solutions were passed that improvements were required for the development of the trade of the great West; that the subject is of the highest imgreat West; that the subject is of the highest importance to the Dominion and should be prosecuted at the earliest possible moment; that the trade of the West and the interests of Canada call imperatively for the immediate enlargement of the canal, with an abundant supply of water from Lake Ere for navigation and manufacturing purposes.

It was finally resolved that the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a petition to the Legislature and forwarded to the members of Parliament of the district for presentation. district for presentation.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and the past management and present condition of the Welland Canal were loudly denounced.

BONS OF AMERICA.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1871. The State Camp of Sons of America held its annual meeting here yesterday. Some seventy delegates were present, representing camps manify from the eastern part of the State. The de Board of Officers retired and the following were elected for the ensuing year:

President scorge 8. Van Cleft, of New York; Vice President, M. L. Filkins, of Albany; Master of Forms and Ceremonies, H. W. Wilkinson, of Wil-liamsburg; Secretary, Rev. Samuel McKeon, of

A new Constitution was adopted and other proceedings of no public microst transacted.

10, the evening a mass meeting of the Order was being a which addresses were delivered by Rev. Samuel McKeon, Daniel Ulimann, B. Landman, of Buffalo; Messrs. Albertson, Leonard, Pitt and others.

The next meeting will be held in New York city,

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Dealing with the Ku Kluxers in North WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1871. Information has been received from Raicigh.

N. C., to the following effect:-During the term of the United States Circuit Court forty-six judgments have been pronounced of fine or imprisonment, or have been pronounced of fine or imprisonment, or both. On the docket for the Jane term were nine-teen cases for an Kluxing. During the adjourned term just closed sixty-one more bills were found by the Grand Jury, and of the entire eighty cases only three have been disposed of—viz. The United States vs. A. A. Snotwell and others in the Justice raid, and two in the cases of the United States vs. Amos Owens and others for the Biggerstaff raids, leaving seventy-seven cases on the docket, one of which is the case of Henry Chance (colored) and four others. The cases on the docket embrace several hundred defendants.

How Red Hot Iron May BE HANDLED .- Mons

How Red Hot Iron May be Handled,—Mons. I. Fontelle, President de la Société des Sciences Physiques et Chemiques de Paris, &c., has left the following on record:—"About the year 1809 one Lionetto, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, in France, Germany, Italy and England, by the impunity with which he handled red not iron and moiten lead, drank boiling oil and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the notice of Professor Sementeni, who narrowly watched all his operations and endeavored to discover his secret. He observed, in the first place, that when Lionetto applied a piece of red hot tron to his nair deuse fumes immediately rose from It, and the same occurred when he touched his foot with the iron. He also saw him place a rod of iron, nearly red hot, between his teeth without burning himself, drink the third of a tablespoonful of boiling oil, and taking up moiten lead with his ingers place it on his tongue without apparent inconvenience. Sementeny's efforts, after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric actualities which water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of rea hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongy, appeared to be more effectual in these frictions. After having rubbed the parts which were thus rendered, in same degree, incombastible, with hard soap, he discovered on the application of hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the Professor applied hard soap to the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it; while the oil remained on the tongre a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when th

Newfoundland Fisheries.—A letter from St. Johns says:—To all appearance at present this will prove one of the most prosperous years Newfoundland has ever known. The catch of coddish, both on Labrador and along our shores, is very large; the weather has been and is most propitious, so that the fish has been well cured, and the whole of it will be stored in prime condition. Owing to the scarcity of laborers, women are now employed on many of the wharves in nandling and storing fish. When the fish arrives in a small coaster at the wharf of the merchant it has to be culted and weighed; it is then carried to the store, where it is packed by serew power in casks previous to shipment. It is no unusual sight now to see fifty women on a wharf; stout, strong of limb and arm and gitb of tongue are these dames; two of them will carry on a handbarrow a couple of quintais of isn (two cwt.) up a long sloping gallery to the second and third story of the lofty fish store, and "not a sob their toil coniess." They get three shillings a day; and hus many a poor woman who would otherwise be idle is able to carry home eighteen shillings at the close of the week to provide tor herself and children.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor at Home in South Devonshire.

His Majesty's Health-The Prince Imperial-Torquay—How the Royal Rafugees are Attended—Napoleon and the Mobility—Hopes for the Future-The Restoration of the Bonapartes Believed In-The Object of Eugenie's Visit to Spain-Mary of Bussia-Herr Krupp.

TORQUAY, England, Sept. 18, 187L. Of the numerous pretty places on the south coast of Devonshire Torquay is certainly the most charmfig. There is something peculiarly mild in the climate, the scenery and even the water of the bay. One would think oneseif on the shores of some Swiss lake rather than on the seacoast close to the Atlantic. The season begins at that fashio winter station only towards the middle of November, and lasts till April; but the Emperor, for so reason or other, took up his residence there early in September, after having despatched the Empress to Spain and his private secretary, Pietri, to Paris The official explanation is that

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S REALTH required such an arrangement, and no doubt can be entertained as to the influence of the climate of Torquay upon the delicate lad. After a stay of less than ten days he has already remarkably improved in appearance, and seems to have now a good deal of flesh about him, and his formerly coloriess checks have turned quite rosy.

The style of tiving of the Emperor must also

greatly contribute to such a result. Both he and bla on rise early, go early to bed, bathe, walk much, and in the matter of diet are strictly confined to the few meals which an average English hotel cook can provide.

THE PARTY consists of eight persons—the Emperor, his son,

Count de Pierrelonds, Prince Achilles Murat, Count d'Arillers, Count de Clary (provisionally filling the post of M. Pietri), Dr. Conneau and his son, the aided de-camp of the Prince Imperial. The party is attended by six servants, of which only one—the footman-wears the well-known green-and-gold livery MAISON DE L'EMPEREUR

Fifteen rooms at the new hotel, still in course of completion, proved quite sufficient to lodge the distinguished guests and suite, and the unpretentions manner in which the party is accommodated will perhaps, be best shown by the fact that your correspondent has his room between that of Prince Muraf and the apartment of the Emperor himself. The Impe rial Hotel (for such is the name of the Emperor's re dence, makes by this visit a great amount of money, that may easily cover a good deal of the total cost of this new and elegant establishment; for it is crowded from the bottom to the roof with British holiday makers anxious to see the fallen sovereign to breath the same air with him, and to eat, if not at the same table, at all events from the same kitchen.

And for these advantages they are glad to pay whatever the proprietors choose to charge them. How NAPOLEON IS REGARDED BY THE NOB-LITT. In fact, if there are quarters in the great towns of England where the Emperor is not particularly popular, certainly among the aristocracy, the gentry and the mass of the country people he is quite an object of worship. The town liberals disregard him, and this alone—without the dread of French republican ideas—is quite sufficient to make him an object of veneration on the part of the conservative elements of British society. During his stay at Chiselhurst he never went beyond the enclosure of Camden House without meeting an enthusiastic demonstration, At

thouse without meeting an enthusiastic demonstraction. At

TORQUAY

the approaches of the Imperial Hotel are constantly inronged with idle visitors anxious to have a look at the fallen monarch. Yachts, carriages and horses are placed at his and his son's disposal. Plowers and fruits are daily sent in to his apartments; and the mere rumor of his going to this or that place of the environs is sure to assemble crowds of people all along the way. Some lady—who seems to have come on purpose to Torquay—attempted to speak to the Emperor on one of these waits, and to speak of something apparently not very pleasant and relating to the past; and do_2 a hint from one of the imperial suite the police as well as the low imagistrate were put in requisition, alid the lady was confidentially informed that she had better leave the place at on_e, as she could not be allowed to moless the distingtished guest any more. All this shows pretty fairly how popular the Emperor is with hit evolutions one house, and, if needed, still more evidence could be gathered from the fact that, in nine cases out of tea, all the conversations one hears, either in the streets or at the hotels, begin with sentences like these: "Have you seen this Majesty to day" or "Don't you know whether His Majesty is fikely to drive out this afternoon?" and end with the same sort of topics. On looking at the dispositions of mind of the Torquay people one cannot help thinking that should the Emperor see some day all his chances of a return to the throne of France vanished he could scarcely find a better social position than to become, one way or the other, the King of Devonshire.

people one cannot help thinking that should the bemperor see some day all his chances of a return to the throne of France vanished he could scarcely find a better social position than to become, ohe way or the other, the king of Devoashire.

Striving for the king of Devoashire.

May be the cause of imperialism in France.

M. Pietri, after a week's incognito stay at Paris, has been directed to Corsica, that Gibratiar of imperialism. Whatever electoral or other official supporting be wanted thence is always sure to be got without being asked for. But M. Pietri may get throng his visit something more than that—viz., cash and men available in France. The Empress has also started on an expedition purporting to be of a purely sentimental character. Officially speaking, she was anxious to see her mother, the Countess of Montijo, who is not in very good health. But unomicial tall would make one believe that some Monky Matters

Monky Matters

play a good part in the Empress' journey. She has in the Spanish funds alone, without reckoning her landed estates in that country, some 15,00,0001, and those lands are not easily to be renized on foreign markets, owing to the still not quite restored confidence in the stability of Spanish political affairs. It is certain, at all events, that the Empress and her best to get money upon Spanish securities in the London market, and falled to do so. The properties both she and her husband possess in Italy and Switzerland seem to have proved much more useful, since about cleven million francs method that he Empress took up his residence in that county consequent on the service taus rendered to him by that nobleman, now one of his neighbors.

The last supplementary elections having already cost something like eight million fra

cence in that county consequent on the service inus rendered to him by that nobleman, now one of his neighbors.

The last supplementary elections having already cost something like eight million francs without the supplementary elections having already cost something like eight million francs without having brought any palpable result, one would have thought the Emperor Would not attempt any new steps in the same direction. The return of M. Rouher for Corsica is aimost certain; but beyond that hardly any amount of money is likely to make anything in favor of the empire in France properly. Yet the first loss seems not to have disconraged Napoleon and his friends, and money is still collected in large amounts, with a view to some new campaign, of which the beginning has already taken place in the amountement that M. Clement Duvernois, late Minister under the empire, is to start a new paper, called *DOrdre*, for which the necessary funds, to the extent of sou, our francs, had been supplied by the Torquay refinge.

THE REFUGEE'S RECREATIONS

Business transactions on the Devonshire coast do not prevent, however, the ex-Emperor from enjoying now and then simple amusement. The other day he had a trip of several hours in the bay on board the pretty cutter Dione, placed at his disposal by one of his Torquay admirers. An occasional drive with the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia contributes also to the recreation of the imperial emigrant. The Grand Duchess, who is known as one of the most charming companions, is staying at the manor house, a little above Torquay, for the benefit of her own and her family's health. She is now a lady of fifty, but years ago (in 1837, if I am not mistaken) there were some rumors current that she, then a young and beautiful girl of eighteen, was about to be married to the Prince Louis Ronaparte. The lastine of the Grand Duchess, the Emperor had consequently a more or less near relative to all the Bonapartes. A friendship between her and the Emperor his distalling at the hotel to pay a visit